State of Montana.

COOKE CITY MINES

A Proposition to Drive a Long Tunnel on the Daisy.

ROOTING FOR M'KINLEY

Some Goldbugs Get Together and Try to Figure Out How Their Man Is Going to Make a Showing This Fall.

Special Correspondence of the Standard. Livingston, Sept. 30.-N. J. Malin, democratic nominee for sheriff, returned yesterday from Cooke City, which he reports very lively. More development work is being done there this season than at any other time since 1882. There are about 200 men in the camp and probably 125 votes will be cast in that precinct.

A small mill and concentrator is to be put up right away upon the Enter-prise property. The United States treasury continues to ship ore to Omatreasury continues to ship ore to Omaha and work on the Daisy goes steadily on. Dr. Lehnan, one of the owners of the Daisy, is expected from St. Paul to-night. When he gets up to Cooke a decision will be made upon a proposition that has been under consideration some time. This is to begin the work of tunneling from this side of the mountain and drive through to a connection with the tunnel already driven from the other side, which is in 500 from the other side, which is in 500 feet. The new tunnel would require to be 600 or 700 feet deep. The ore would be much more accessible and easier to handle from this side of the mountain.

A rich strike has lately been made near the Josephine bench by Tom Robbins. The lead at the surface is five feet wide and presents a body of as fine ore as ever discovered in the camp.

A meeting of the McKinley club was held last night, at which a constitution

held last night, at which a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the regular meeting night fixed as Tuesday of each week. Brief talks were made by some of the members, who appear to have profited by the Standard correspondent's exposure of their predilection to hurl invective at the silver leaders and deride the supporters of Bryan. The speakers last night sought to present some argument why this country was under obligation to maintain the British financial system, but it would be needless humiliation to them to reproduce in cold type what they said along this line.

Notice, however, may be taken of a

said along this line.

Notice, however, may be taken of a forecast of the result of the election, as made by Angus Brown, who has just returned from a pilgrimage to the headquarters of the Hanne national committee at Chicago. He had given particular attention to discover the trend of sentiment in the middle states, and he predicted that Illinois would go republican by 100.000 majority. Michirepublican by 100,000 majority, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota by from 45,000 to 50,000 each; even in Montana the result would be close and he would not be surprised to see this state re-

turn a small majority for McKinley. Herman Orschel made a few remarks anent his presence in Chicago during the democratic convention. He wore a silver badge and thought that silver was the thing at that time. In discussing the question later with repubhad too much argument for him, and when he got back to Livingston he was a goldbug. His friends here advised him to keep mum, and on one occasion when he was going up to Horr, en-treated him not to go, for he would

surely be hung up there.

E. H. Talcott wanted the club to send for some McKinley buttons. He had had a small supply at the bank, but had given them all 'away. Dr. had given away 150 buttons, but had not noticed any of them being worn, and wondered if they were being cached, to be worn after election. By vote the club decided to apply to the national committee for an installment of 500 buttons. Presumably, when this uest is received the committee will send out the report that Montana is into line for McKinley.

A. L. Harrison, a flock master of day, wearing on his coat lapel a but-ton inscribed, "I am not as bad as I look." This, however, was a rank bluff, for he says he will vote for Mc-Kinley this fall—and he is a life-long democrat. Ex-President Harrison has a few relatives whom he can depend upon left in Montana, still, it seems, although Russell B. is probably lost to

Judge J. P. Lilly, whose ranch is on the Upper Yellowstone, exhibits some fine apples, of both large and small varieties, which are the product of his orchard. The fruit was well matured and of excellent flavor. Gradually the fact is becoming recognized that Mon-tana, even in the mountain section, is adapted for the raising of many kinds of fruit that not long ago was deemed impossible to be grown in this latitude.

Dan W. Ringer arrived from St. Paul yesterday. After spending a day or two here he will go to Bozeman. Mr. Ringer will be remembered by many the people here as a resident of Miles in the early '80's. He is now engaged in the stock commission business at St. Paul.

Alderson registration agent for district 7, comprising the three precincts of Livingston, has selected room 12 of the Hefferlin block (over the postoffice) as registration office for the district. The books will be

Michael Sullivan, a victim of that insidious disease, consumption, died this morning at Mrs. Cody's. He contracted the disease a year ago, coming to Livingston a month since in the hope of deriving benefit from the invigorating climate of the mountains, but the disease had fastened too strong a hold upon him, and medical skill nor change of climate could not avail to restore the wasted tissues of his lungs. His brother, Patrick, who has been with him all the time, will accompany the remains to Litchfield, Minn., where the parents reside. The deceased was only 21 years old. Prior to his illness he

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had taught school in the vicinity of Litchfield.

Frank Bliss has turned up safe and sound at Stevens Point, Wis., where his wife is visiting. He was hastily summoned from Chicago on an unexpected has been supported by the state of the s summoned from Chicago on an unex-pected business trip and was gone longer than he anticipated. Not hear-ing from him, his family became alarmed at his unaccountable absence and their fears led to the report that he was lost.

AGAINST THE SALOON. Resolutions Adopted by the State Prohibition Convention.

Special Correspondence of the Standard.

Bozeman, Oct. 2.—At the state convention of the prohibition party here yesterday the resolutions adopted did once mention either silver or gold, but rather deprecated the financial issue as secondary to the importance of the one great issue of the prohibition party, that of the liquor question. This was the one point which they sought to make, their resolutions being as follows:
"The prohibitionists of Montana in

convention at Bozeman Oct. 1, 1896, affirm their loyalty to the cause of humanity as against the saloon power, that treasonable alliance of all the evils which threaten our homes and our nation. For continually presenting this as the great issue of American politics we are ac-cused of narrowness, but in reply to such a charge we only ask our fellow-citizens to consider the facts. The saloon power of to-day is the most formidable embodiment of anarchy that the world's history can show. The press has boasted for many years that this power is in poli-tics not to support one party or another or to advance any popular cause what-ever, but is simply for itself. It asserts the purpose and the ability to carry elections and shape the laws in its own interest, or, if it should fail in that, to nullify the laws and defeat the popular

"If this is not anarchy, what is? And the saloon is more dangerous by far in that it works under cover of the laws and institutions which it defies. As/a business interest its revenues are hundreds of millions, with comparatively lit-tle employment of labor. It is therefore a vast corruption fund, which it uses without the slightest restraint of honor or patriotism. This public enemy is now so intrenched that not one candidate for important office can be found in the larger parties who dares speak out against it. And what is our political condition to-day in the national view of it?

"Such enmity of classes, such bitter vi-tuperation and real dread of each other as cannot have come without just such mismanagement and dishonesty in gov-ernment as that which the saloon power has notoriously stood for and largely carried out.

"In view of these facts we believe that national corruption is what lies back of the injustice and oppression which are cited under such heads as monopoly and class legislation and crimes against the currency and all that. We believe that to take up one of these branches as the main issue of a national campaign and refuse to notice the stock from which it grows, is a narrowness discreditable to American intelligence and such an injusand character which Almighty God has ordained forever to be the chief concern of government, that He who still rule the nations will not prosper the vain en-

"The proposition to take up some other than the saloon issue and correct that first, presents to our minds this ab-sudity: that a government which in the meantime is dictated by the saloon power, and is therefore necessarily a dishonest government, is to be used in the interest of reform. This we believe cannot be done. We therefore urge the duty of all who have sufficient knowledge of these things to act intelligently and not to be turned from the real question to side issues, however important in themselves these may be.

"To those in Montana who have formerly voted with us, but who may hesitate now, thinking that the currency question takes precedence, we would sug-gest that this year their votes for or gainst silver cannot in this state change the result, but if cast for the true issu they will far more than ever before have that moral effect which it is now ou privilege to exert.

POSTAL EVOLUTION.

Strange Story of the Development of the Mail Service.

It seems almost incredible, in view of the wonderful labyrinth of postal routes all over the world to-day that there ever could have been a time when there were no postoffices, no let-ter carriers, no mail facilities at all, says the Philadelphia Times.

But, of course, there had to be some means of communication, even in the carliest ages, though these were con fined for centuries to emperors and kings and other great rulers. The em-perors of Egypt, of Persia, of Assyria and of Rome held many lesser kings and satraps as their vassals. With these it was necessary to communicate with certainty and regularity, and, carry dispatches and reports to and

from the more distant provinces. Of course, no one man or one horse could traverse the whole route, so stations were established along the roads at certain intervals, where a courier was always in readiness to relieve weary brother and carry on the dispatches with uniform speed. These stations were called "posts," from the Latin word postium, fixed or placed whence comes the name of our mod-

In the Old Testament are frequent references to the posts. In II. Chronicles you will find: "So the posts went with the letters," and "So the posts passed from city to city." In Esther, also, and in Job and Jeremiah you will find other allusions to the posts. they were never for the use of the

The Roman emperor Augustus was the first to establish a system of posts, suggestive of the present system. You have heard the saying, "All roads lead to Rome." This was the origin of it. From Rome as a center post roads were built, called "royal highways," extending over all Europe. After the decline of the Roman empire these post roads were abandoned by decrees, and during the Dark Ages they

almost entirely disappeared, In the 13th and 14th centuries, how-ever, their need began to be so strong-

ly felt that posts between the different parts of the same country were established, and soon these were extended into other countries. These posts were carried first by foot runner and then a little later by men on

horseback.
It was not long, though, before the rost privilege was extended, and it was found impossible for horseback riders to carry the increasing mail so wheeled conveyances were provided and the next step was for these con veyances to carry passengers as well

And thus from the post was evolved the mail coach. What this meant to our hitherto shut-in ancestors it is hard for us of the present day to realize even faintly. But it is safe to say that the evolution of the public post and the mail coach did more than any other one thing to hasten the march

to civilization.

In the reign of the Emperor Frederick III., Francis von Laxis, whose grandfather is said to have established a postal service across the Tyrol and Styria, entered the service of the house of Hapsburg and became the founder of the modern postal system. Through Von Laxis the emperor established regular posts throughout his kingdom, between the years 1440 and to civilization. kingdom, between the years 1440 and 1493, and at the beginning of the 16th century the Austrian post became the international post of the Hapsburg dy-

In France the University of Paris organized a postal service in the 13th century, which flourished until 1719. In some parts of Europe there were brotherhoods and mercantile guilds, which established posts and postoffices subject to the government. In England, in 1653, Rowland Hill

started a private post, but Cromwell's heavy hand came down on the enterprise, and the men who carried the letters were trampled down and killed by his soldiers. Later on Mr. Hill came to the front again, instituted many reforms in the service and at last gave to England a real and effective postal service. Louis XI. of France founded a postal system in 1464, which was greatly improved by Charles IX. in 1565.

But it was not alone the Christian Railons that call the peed of postal.

rations that felt the need of a postal service. When the Spaniards invaded South America they found a regular system of posts in operation; so that the news of their landing was carried to the Inca with incredible swiftness, the postmen being runners, who carried around their waists knotted cords, a code of signals or sign writing.

Coming down to our own country, suppose we take a peep at the mail methods in vogue in the earlier days. Let us take as a type the postal service between Boston and New York, where, in 1762, a post was established "to go monthly." Post riders, starting at the same hour from each end of the route, carried the mails. Leaving on Monday morning, they met and ex-changed bags at Saybrook, Conn., on the following Saturday. Then each man returned to his starting point, which, of course, took nearly another

It was Benjamin Franklin that, in 1775, suggested the plan for a postal service on which our present system is founded. In the early days of this system rates were charged that seem cutrageous to us of the present day between Boston and New York, 18% cents, and 25 cents for points beyond. government and the smuggling of leters. Private parties carried mail cretely and at lower rates, and in 1839 Harnden's express entered the field, carrying letters concealed in bundles and other packages at less than legal

But as soon as the government low-ered its charges all these smugglers dropped out of the race. There was no

Lasted Nearly Five Months. From the Chicago Chronicle.

In Nanticoke, Pa., there is a remarkable case of a man living without food. For nearly five months Elmer Douglass has not taken any nourish ment. Doctors have tried to force him to drink milk or whiskey or beef tea, but they cannot make him swallow anything except now and then a little water. He was a large, healthy man until five months ago. One day he did not come to his meals, saying he had no desire for food. He has persistently refused it ever since. He soon began to lapse into a semi-conscious condition, and in that condition he remained. He can neither hear, nor see, nor talk, only at rare intervals, and of persons in the room, discussing his case and examining him, he takes no apparent notice. Two physicians have been studying

his case, but they do not know how to

explain why he doesn't want to eat, nor how he continues to live. merely skin and bones now, and the infer that life has been tained by the absorption of his own issue, but that source of sustenance s well-nigh exhausted by this time. In a day or two some New York experts will go there to consult upon his case Many persons, among them physicians and scientific men, have visited Douglass at his boarding place. They say that they have never seen an exactly similar case. Some years ago a man named Ferna, living near Scranton, slept for over a year and then died, but he would occasionally awaken to partake of food, whereas Douglass eats nothing. He seldom will answer when spoken to, and when he does deign to reply to a question he is short and crabbed about it. Among the neighbors it is said that the old man (he is 76 years old) is trying to induce

Chick-Ma, that hen setting over there has laid seven eggs to-day. She's quite : henom, isn't she? Old Hen-My son, wish you would refrain from using such vulgar slang. Why do you not call her a phenom hen on?-New York Press

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This Annapolis, Md., April 16, 1894 .- I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to Gertrude is dismantled and abandon-the public. John G. Brooks, dealer in ed 15 miles south of Cedar Keys. The

Mechanicsville, St. Mary County, Md. -I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. McGill. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Druggists.

GREAT TIDAL WAVE

Details of the Havoc Wrought in Cedar Key, Fla.

LIVES ARE LOST

Houses and Stores Washed Out Into Deep Water-Fire Adds to the Horror-An increasing List of Fatalities.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 2.—Reliable news of the storm in the western part news of the storm in the western part of Levy and Alachua counties has just reached Jacksonville. Not less than 200 families are destitute. Scores of injured have been reported with over 30 fatalities in Levy county. The town of Fannin is completely destroy-ed except one small house. Tyson & Chair-storehouse was blown total the ed except one small house. Tyson & Chair's storehouse was blown into the Suanee river with a stock of general merchandise. The town of Needmore was demoiished. The postmaster can find no part of the mail or postoffice fixtures. Every house at Yulare, Judson and Chiefiaid was destroyed with one or two exceptions, killing people. one or two exceptions, killing people in both the former places. The people of Bronson have issued an appeal for aid. Reports from Baker, Suanee, Nassau and Columbia counties con-firm the story of destruction related in these dispatches last night. The death list has been increased nearly

Columbia county fared very badly. All the country south of Lake City is devastated. In the Caleb Marcum neighborhood scarcely a residence or house is left standing. In the vicinity of Payne and Mount Tabor postoffice the destruction was great. Fred Hodge, a farmer in that locality, had his thigh and arm crushed and his wife was killed by a falling tree on the house. George F. Drew's planing mills at Columbia City were wrecked. Hildreths & Tolen's turpentine camps Hildreths & Tolen's turpentine camps and distilleries were wrecked and all timber between that point and Fort White, on the Savannah, Florida & Western road is down. Fort White fared badly, all churches, school houses, many stores and residences being blown down.

Toward Live Oak the storm did but little damage. In the country between Lake City and Welbourn much timber and nearly all fences are prostrated. and nearly all fences are prostrated. Hagen station ,10 miles southeast from Lake City, was wiped out, stores demolished and residences destroyed, Baird's turpentine distillery, Lewis' saw mill, Hatcher's place and everything else in that vicinity was destroyed. At Lake Butler, further down the lifes the destruction was almost the line, the destruction was almost as great. Lacrosse was almost wiped out of existence. A number of injuries and fatalities are reported from these various localities, but the news is not

Along the Florida Central & Peninsula railroad from Lake City to Mac-Clenny the damage is great, that sec-Clenny the damage is great, that section taking the center of the storm. The cotton crop or that portion of it still in the field, is vastly damaged and in many places almost entirely destroyed. Sugar cane is everywhere prostrated. Much stock and cattle was killed. It is said there were 22 translations with a continuous continuous with a continuous continuous with a continuous conti turpentine stills with equipments, camps and teams, between Lake City and Cedar Keys, and not one of these will ever run another charge, all the timber being destroyed. This throws leaves mules idle, camps deserted, erators ruined and factories hit hard Exclusive of a hundred spongers supposed to have been drowned off Cedar Keys, the death list in the state proper bids fair to reach 100. The property loss will run into millions. The people seem paralyzed by the calamity. In a majority of the reports nothing like a detailed description is attempted and in but few reports are the names of the nead given. inferred from this that a majority of those killed outside of Cedar Keys and points at which school children were victims were negroes employed on tur-

pentine farms.
Reports received from Cedar Keys to-day tell a story of great damage to property and loss of life there from fire and flood. Early rumors from there spoke of Cedar Keys as having been wiped out, but fortunately later and more authentic reports show this to be exaggerated. However, 15 persons are reported drowned. In Mrs. Weidley's house alone five persons perished by the flood, including three of Mrs. Weidley's children and her niece and the latter's child. Bodies are being recovered from along the coast and many fishermen who out Monday night have not been beard from since they left. The Florida Central & Peninsula railroad will be compelled to build an entire new track a distance of four miles. All wharves at Cedar Keys were washed away, several houses blown down and

six destroyed by fire. The difficulty of recovering the bodies of those killed at Cedar Keys by the tidal wave Tuesday arises from the fact that the town is built on sev-eral small keys. The bridges connecting the keys were swept away and there are but few boats left. Then, too, most of the victims were buried deep in the mud and many bodies will probably never be recovered. Beyond the bar there are a score of masts visible just above the water and each top indicates the burial place of a sponging schooner and its crew. possible that many vessels were blown out into the gulf and rode out the burricane. The Mary Eliza's captain thinks by far the greater number are beneath the water with their crews. He says there was not one chance in a thousand for such frail craft to live in such a hurricane.

Two gentlemen who went down the coast a few miles reported finding the corpses of eight men washed ashore, These men were the crew of a sponging vessel, and the crew of most othe vessels undoubtedly met a similar fate. It is expected that for days to come the corpses of spongers will be found along the coast. The steamer boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main street.

ALSO READ THIS.

Mechanicsville, St. Mary County, Md. anee and steamer C. D. Owens wer both wrecked in Suance river. The Owens is fast in the river swamps while the Belle steamed slowly this afternoon into Cedar Keys with both smokestacks and all upper works gone In Cedar Keys those who escaped



PROCLAMATION

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ARIZONA CHARLIE, King of Cow Boys; KID MEADOWS, the world's most famous Horseman and Rough Rider; MISS ROSE HIGGINS, Queen Equestienne of California; MISS MAE MELBOURNE, Champion Hurdle Rider of America; MISS MAY FIELD ROBY, and a complete Troup of Cow Boys and Indians, comprising the greatest and strongest out door aggregation of the Season of 1896.

\$1,000.00 IN PRIZES TO THE BEST RANGE EXPERTS. Doors open at 2:00 P. M.; performance at 3:00 o'clock sharp.

death had a terrible experience. When the tidal wave came and overwhelmed the houses many of the inmates floated in the water clinging to pieces of timber. Others clung to tree tops for hours until the water receded. were buffeted by the wind and waves and many men fainted, clinging even while unconscious with a death grip to the succumbing limbs. Many are still unaccounted for, and their friends are filled with anxiety, hoping for the test, but fearing the worst. In view of the utter destruction wrought by the storm it seems miraculous that there is a single person alive in Cedar Keys to-day. The property loss in Ce-Keys is enormous

While the gale was at its height fire broke out in the Bettailna house. a few seconds the entire building was wrapped in flames which quickly municated to the handsome Schlemmer hotel adjoining. In a short time nothing was left of either house exbare walls. The inmates cept the saved nothing, so fierce and sudden was the fire. With the roaring flames above and the raging flood below, they were too badly frightened to atescaped by wading through four feet of water. Not a business house or residence in the place escaped without

Imports of Ale.

Vast quantities of English ale, old and pale, and of English "bitter beer," are imported into the United States for domestic consumption, the average importation of such foreign malt liquors amounting in a year to 700,000 gallons in bottles or jugs. The superior or supposed superior merits of English ale and beer sustain the demand it in the United States, but it is a fact not generally known that a very large share of the English ale and beer drank in this country is made from American hops.

He Wanted the Earth.

From the Detroit News. Stanley and Henry, two 4-year-olds, gazed with wide-open eyes at a K. P. funeral the other day. The uniforms made a strong impression upon their youthful minds, and the band, playing a funeral march, a stronger one still. After the parade had passed on hey resumed their play.
"Let's play fooneral," said Stan-

"All wight," assented Henry. "I'll "No. I'll dwive," asserted Stan-

"Den I'll be de band."

"No. I'll be de band."
"Tan I be de dead man, den?" dead man," insisted Stanley,
"You want to be de whole fooneral. I won't play." And away he went in

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